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# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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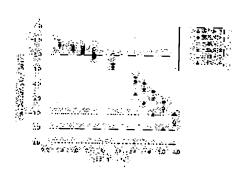
KUNO SHINJI KIUCHI MASAYUKI

# (54) ACID/BASE MIXTURE

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a new ion conductor or a proton conductor that is composed of an acid/base mixture having a relatively low melting point.

SOLUTION: The acid/base mixture is a mixture in which a base component and an acid component or either one component is composed of at least two kinds of compounds and at least one kind of the base component is an imidazole having a specific structure.



# **LEGAL STATUS**

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### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is the mixture with which a base component and an acid component, or which or one component consists of at least two kinds of compounds, and is at least one kind in a base component, Chemical formula (1)

[Formula 1]

**(1)** 

(R1, R2, and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom among a formula, and at least one is a hydrocarbon group.)

The acid and base mixture which comes out and is characterized by what is expressed.

[Claim 2]

At least one kind in a base component,

Chemical formula (2)

[Formula 2]

(2)

(R1, R2, and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom among a formula, and R1 and R3 are not the same.)

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 which comes out and is characterized by what is expressed. [Claim 3]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 2 characterized by not showing the melting point substantially or the melting point is 120 degrees C or less.

[Claim 4]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 3 characterized by being the equimolar mixture of a base component and an acid component.

[Claim 5]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 4 characterized by being a liquid at a room temperature. [Claim 6]

http://www4.ipdl.ncipi.go.jp/cgi-bin/tran\_web\_cgi\_ejje?u=http%3A%2F%2Fwww4.ipdl.ncip... 12/14/2005

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 5 with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole.

[Claim 7]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 5 with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 4-methyl imidazole.

[Claim 8]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 5 with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 2-ethyl imidazole.

[Claim 9]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 8 characterized by at least one kind in an acid component being the acid which does not contain a fluorine atom in the structure. [Claim 10]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 8 with which at least one kind in an acid component is characterized by being an inorganic acid.

The acid and base mixture according to claim 10 with which at least one kind in an acid component is characterized by being a sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid.

[Claim 12]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 11 characterized by showing ion conductivity. [Claim 13]

The acid and base mixture according to claim 1 to 12 characterized by showing proton conductivity.

[Translation done.]

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# **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the ion conductor which can be used for a fuel cell, a rechargeable battery, an electric double layer capacitor, an electrolytic capacitor, etc. in detail about the ion conductor which consists of mixture of a base component and an acid component.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

It is known well that an imidazolium salt will be used as a curing agent of an epoxy resin. Although many of salts are solid-states, 2-ethylhexanoic acid salt and acetate of an imidazole compound are indicated by JP,57-190018,A (patent reference 1) as a liquefied epoxy resin hardening accelerator at the room temperature, for example. The salt of the alkyl carboxylic acid of an imidazole compound or phosphoric acid becomes liquefied at a room temperature, and hardening of the epoxy resin by the salt is indicated by Japan Society of Colour Material, 50 (1), and 2-7 (1977) (nonpatent literature 1). The epoxy resin constituent which comes to use the sulfonate of an imidazole compound as a curing agent or a hardening accelerator is indicated by JP,48-5900,A (patent reference 2). Moreover, although the carboxylate of an imidazole compound, a lactate, phosphate, etc. are indicated by the USP No. 3356645 official report (patent reference 3), about ion conductivity, neither any publication nor suggestion is in these.

On the other hand, even if the thing with ammonium salt, such as an imidazolium salt and a pilus JIUMU salt, serves as fused salt of a liquid 100 degrees C or less, especially near a room temperature and it does not use water or an organic solvent, it is comparatively known for low temperature that high ion conductivity 200 degrees C or less is shown. The application as electrolytes, such as a cell, is considered from the characteristic property of a non-volatile in these. As an ionic liquid, many examples of the imidazole salt with which the substituent was introduced at least into N, or a pyridine salt are known. (The front line of ionic liquid-development, future- Hiroyuki Ono editorial supervision, the CMC publication, 2003 (nonpatent literature 2)).

[0004]

Watanabe and others is J. Phys. Chem. B. 107 (17), 4024-4030 (2003) (nonpatent literature 3) Chem. Commun. 2003 938-939 (nonpatent literature 4), Protonic ordinary temperature fused salt is indicated in the collection of the 43rd cell debate lecture summaries, 604-605, and Heisei 14 (nonpatent literature 6) in the collection of the 43rd cell debate lecture summaries, 102-103, and Heisei 14 (nonpatent literature 5). As for these, the location of an except uses the non-permuted amine compound at least for N fundamentally. [0005]

Kreuer and others is Electrochimica. Acta Vol.43 No.10-11 It is indicating about the proton conductor set to 1281-1288 (1998) (nonpatent literature 7) from non-permuted an imidazole and a sulfuric acid. Moreover, although the proton conductor which comes to contain an acid and a nonaqueous nature both-sexes ingredient is indicated in the \*\* table No. 517462 [ 2000 to ] official report (patent reference 4), the 1 or 3rd place of the thing of an imidazole ring introduced one is only mentioned as a general formula about the substituent of an except. Moreover, there is also no limitation of the location of a substituent and the non-substitution product is used concretely.

Although the proton conductor of the liquid gestalt which Armand and others is the \*\* table No. 508114 [ 2000 to ] official report (patent reference 5), and consists of an acid addition salt of the nitrogen base

matter and mixture of the nitrogen base matter is indicated, the acid of a fluorine system has the problem of cost and the environmental load at the time of manufacture. Moreover, if a base component is used superfluously, although the melting point falls, it has the problem that thermal resistance falls. [0007]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,57-190018,A

[Patent reference 2]

JP,48-5900,A

[Patent reference 3]

USP No. 3356645 official report

[Patent reference 4]

\*\* table No. 517462 [ 2000 to ] official report

[Patent reference 5]

\*\* table No. 508114 [ 2000 to ] official report

[Nonpatent literature 1]

Japan Society of Colour Material, 50 (1), 2-7 (1977)

[Nonpatent literature 2]

Front line and future - of ionic liquid-development Hiroyuki Ono editorial supervision, the CMC publication, 2003, 28-31

[Nonpatent literature 3]

J. Phys. Chem. B., 107(17), 4024-4030 (2003)

[Nonpatent literature 4]

Chem. Commun., 2003, 938-939

[Nonpatent literature 5]

The collection of the 43rd cell debate lecture summaries, 102-103, Heisei 14

[Nonpatent literature 6]

The collection of the 43rd cell debate lecture summaries, 604-605, Heisei 14

[Nonpatent literature 7]

Electrochimica Acta, Vol.43, No.10-11, 1281-1288(1998

[0008]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

The purpose of this invention is offering the new ion conductor which consists of an acid and base mixture which has the comparatively low melting point, or a proton conductor.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

This invention is mixture with which a base component and an acid component, or which or one component consists of at least two kinds of compounds, and is at least one kind in a base component, Chemical formula (1)

[Formula 3]

(-- R1, R2, and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom among a formula, and at least one is a hydrocarbon group.) -- it is related with the acid and base mixture characterized by what is expressed.

[0010]

Moreover, this invention is at least one kind in a base component,

Chemical formula (2)

[Formula 4]

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^1 \\
R^3 \\
N \\
R^2
\end{array}$$

(-- the inside of a formula, and R1 [] -- R2 and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom, and R1 and R3 are not the same.) -- it is related with the acid and base mixture according to claim 1 characterized by what is expressed.

[0011]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by not showing the melting point substantially, or the melting point is 120 degrees C or less.

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by being the equimolar mixture of a base component and an acid component.

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by being a liquid at a room temperature.

[0014]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole. [0015]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 4-methyl imidazole.

[0016]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture with which at least one kind in a base component is characterized by being 2-ethyl imidazole.

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by at least one kind in an acid component being the acid which does not contain a fluorine atom in the structure.

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture with which at least one kind in an acid component is characterized by being an inorganic acid.

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture with which at least one kind in an acid component is characterized by being a sulfuric acid or phosphoric acid.

[0020]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by showing ion conductivity.

[0021]

Moreover, this invention relates to the above-mentioned acid and base mixture characterized by showing proton conductivity.

[Embodiment of the Invention]

[0022]

The acid and base mixture of this invention are mixture with which a base component and an acid component, or which or one component consists of at least two kinds of compounds, and is at least one kind in a base component,

Chemical formula (1)

[Formula 5]

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^1 \\
R^3 \\
N \\
R^2
\end{array}$$

[-- R1, R2, and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom among a formula, and at least one is an alkyl group.] It is the base come out of and expressed.

Or at least one kind in a base component,

Chemical formula (2)

[Formula 6]

[-- the inside of a formula, and R1 [] -- R2 and R3 express the hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, or a hydrogen atom, and R1 and R3 are not the same.] It is the base come out of and expressed. [0024]

As a hydrocarbon group of carbon numbers 1-20, a straight chain or a branching alkyl group is mentioned. As an example, a methyl group, an ethyl group, n-propyl group, an isopropyl group, n-butyl, an isobutyl radical, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, a hexyl group, a phenyl group, benzyl, etc. can be mentioned. Especially, a methyl group, an ethyl group, etc. are desirable. [0025]

As a base expressed with the above-mentioned chemical formula (1) or (2), the imidazole to which at least N of a ring structure has the alkyl group substituent in the location of an except is mentioned. For example, monoalkyl imidazoles, such as 2-alkyl imidazole and 4-alkyl imidazole, are mentioned. Moreover, 2 and 4dialkyl imidazole is also mentioned.

[0026]

As a concrete compound, 2-alkyl imidazoles, such as 2-methylimidazole, 2-ethyl imidazole, and 2phenylimidazole, are mentioned.

Moreover, 4-alkyl imidazoles, such as 4-methyl imidazole, 4-ethyl imidazole, and 4-phenyl imidazole, are mentioned.

Moreover, 2, such as 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole, 2-cyclohexyl-4-methyl imidazole, a 2-octyl-4-hexyl imidazole, a 2-ethyl-4-phenyl imidazole, and a 2-butyl-4-allyl compound imidazole, and 4-dialkyl imidazole are mentioned.

[0027]

Also in the above, 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole, 4-methyl imidazole, 2-ethyl imidazole, etc. are desirable.

When the above-mentioned base has an independent acid component, it uses with two or more sorts of mixture. Or when acid components are two or more sorts of mixture, a base component may be used independently and may be used with two or more sorts of mixture. Moreover, one base may be a nonpermuted imidazole when a base is the mixture beyond a NI kind.

As combination of two or more sorts of bases, the mixture of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole and 4-methyl imidazole, the mixture of 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole and 2-ethyl imidazole, the mixture of 2-ethyl-4methylimidazole and an imidazole, the mixture of 2-ethyl imidazole and 4-methyl imidazole, etc. can use suitably, for example.

As an acid component of this invention, a sulfonic acid, a sulfonic-acid compound, a carboxylic acid, an inorganic acid, etc. are mentioned, for example. Specifically, organic aliphatic series, such as ptoluenesulfonic acid, methansulfonic acid, and trifluoro methansulfonic acid, and aromatic series sulfonic acids, aromatic series, aliphatic carboxylic acid, etc. are mentioned. Moreover, as for a desirable thing, inorganic mineral acids, such as a sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, and perchloric acid, are mentioned. Moreover, it is desirable that it is the acid which does not contain a fluorine atom in the structure. As an acid, a sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, etc. have a merit with low cost, and methansulfonic acid etc. has the merit which is easy to deal with it.

[0031]

When the above-mentioned base components are two or more sorts of mixture, the above-mentioned acid may be used independently and may be used with two or more sorts of mixture.

When the above-mentioned base component is independent, an acid component is used with two or more sorts of mixture.

[0032]

As combination of the above-mentioned acid component and a base component, the following are mentioned suitably, for example. 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / 4-methyl imidazole and a sulfuric acid (2E4MZ / 4MI H2SO4), 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / 2-ethyl imidazole and a sulfuric acid (2E4MZ / 2EI H2SO4), 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / imidazole and a sulfuric acid (2E4 MZ/Im H2SO4), 2-ethyl imidazole / 4-methyl imidazole, a sulfuric acid (2EI / 4MI H2SO4), etc. can be mentioned suitably.

The mixed rate of the above-mentioned base component and an acid component has the desirable range of 99:1-1:99, and its range of 95:1-1:95 is still more desirable. Since thermal resistance will fall if a base component or an acid component crosses the above-mentioned range, it is not desirable. You may be 1:1. [0034]

In this invention, it has the melting point of 120 degrees C or less, or liquefied acid and base mixture in which the melting point is not shown can be obtained suitably.

Moreover, a glass transition point can obtain suitably an acid and base mixture 25 degrees C or less. [0035]

In this invention, the ion conductor which has the ionic conductivity beyond 10-4Scm-1 can be suitably obtained in 100 degrees C. Moreover, in this invention, the ionic conductivity in the low-temperature region below a room temperature can be raised.

By this invention, the new ion conductor which consists of an acid and base mixture which has the comparatively low melting point, or a proton conductor can be offered, and it can excel in thermal resistance, even if there is not water or a solvent, high ion conductivity can be shown, and it can use for a fuel cell, a rechargeable battery, an electric double layer, a capacitor, an electrolytic capacitor, etc. Moreover, it can use for the above-mentioned application as polyelectrolyte film which the macromolecule bipolar membrane and macromolecule fine porous membrane which are obtained by the solution cast were infiltrated, and was made to hold.

[0037]

[Example]

Hereafter, an example and the example of a comparison explain this invention concretely. In addition, the measured value shown in the example and the example of a comparison was measured by the following approaches.

[0038]

1) Measurement of ionic conductivity

The sample dried into the sample bottle was paid, it was immersed in the sample in parallel at intervals of 1cm, the 2cm long and 1.5cm wide platinum plate was sealed, and it considered as the cel for conductometry. It is Princeton in a thermostat and under predetermined temperature. Applied It asked for ionic conductivity by complex impedance measurement using FRD1025 made from Reseach, and Potentiostat/Galvanostat283.

[0039]

2) Melting point

.

the Perkin-Elmer make -- DSC-7 or the Shimadzu make -- it measured with 10-degree-C programming rate for /under the helium air current using DSC-50. [0040]

3) Thermogravimetric analysis

the Shimadzu make -- it measured with 10-degree-C programming rate for /among air using TGA-50 [0041]

(Example 1) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / 4-methyl imidazole, and a sulfuric acid (2E4MZ / 4MI H2SO4) 2E4MZ It agitated, while 98% sulfuric-acid 6mL was dropped at 12.7g under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind. 4MI obtained in the example 3 of a comparison after 2-hour churning H2SO4 20.5g was added and it agitated at the room temperature overnight. 2E4MZ/4MI whose mole ratio reduced pressure drying is carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, moisture is removed, and is 1:1:2 H2SO4 was obtained. As for this, after at least four-month progress was liquefied. As a result of DSC measurement, the melting point was not shown but Tg was -54 degree C.

The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in  $\underline{\text{drawing 1}}$ . [0042]

(Example 2) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / 2-ethyl imidazole, and a sulfuric acid (2E4MZ / 2EI H2SO4) 2E4MZ 15.7g and 2-ethyl imidazole (Aldrich) 13.7g were taken in the flask, 2EI was dissolved at 100 degrees C, and it considered as uniform mixed liquor. Under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 15mL was dropped at this, it agitated. Then, it agitated at the room temperature overnight. 2E4MZ/2EI whose mole ratio reduced pressure drying is carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, moisture is removed, and is 1:1:2 H2SO4 was obtained. As for this, after at least five-month progress was liquefied. As a result of DSC measurement, the melting point was not shown but Tg was -61 degree C. The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in drawing 1. According to the effectiveness which made the base mixed stock, the ionic conductivity in a low-temperature region improved from the below-mentioned example 4 of a comparison.

(Example 3) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / imidazole, and a sulfuric acid (2E4 MZ/Im H2SO4) 2E4MZ 5.17g and imidazole (SIGMA) 3.20g were dissolved in ethanol 30mL. It cooled by the ice bath, and under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 5mL was dropped, it agitated. Then, it agitated at the room temperature overnight. 2E4 MZ/Im whose mole ratio reduced pressure drying is carried out at 110 degrees C by 60 degrees C for 6 hours for 1 hour, ethanol and moisture are removed, and is 1:1:2 H2SO4 was obtained. The appearance of this in a room temperature was a solid-state. On the other hand, as a result of DSC measurement, in the heating process from -150 degrees C to 100 degrees C, the peak of crystallization or fusion was not shown in the cooling process to -150 degrees C after keeping it warm at 100 degrees C and making it dissolve once, and a pan, but only Tg was shown in them. Tg was -56 degree C.

[0044]

(Example 4) 2-ethyl imidazole / 4-methyl imidazole, and a sulfuric acid (2EI / 4MI H2SO4) 2-ethyl imidazole 4.51g, 4-methyl imidazole 3.85g was dissolved at 100 degrees C, and under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 5mL was dropped, it agitated. Then, it agitated at the room temperature overnight. 2EI/4MI whose mole ratio reduced pressure drying is carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, moisture is removed, and is 1:1:2 H2SO4 was obtained. As for this, after at least three-month progress was liquefied.

[0045]

(Example 5) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole / 4-methyl imidazole, and sulfuric-acid 1/1/1 (2E4MZ/4MI H2SO4 1/1/1)

2E4MZ 10.5g and 4-methyl imidazole (Aldrich) 7.70g were taken in the flask, 4MI was dissolved at 70 degrees C, and it considered as uniform mixed liquor. Under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 5mL was dropped at this, it agitated. After a while, viscosity became high and churning became difficult. This 2E4MZ/4MI whose mole ratio is 1:1:1 After one day, coagulation progressed slowly and, three months after, H2SO4 was solidified completely.

(Example 1 of a comparison) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole trifluoro methansulfonic acid (2E4MZ HTf) 2E4MZ 62.3g was dissolved in ethanol 50mL. It cooled by the ice bath, and under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 84.9g of trifluoro methansulfonic acid was dropped, it agitated. Then, churning was continued at the room temperature overnight. Reduced pressure drying was carried out at 110 degrees C by 60 degrees

C for 6 hours for 1 hour, and ethanol and moisture were removed. Obtained 2E4MZ Although HTf was liquefied for a while, several days after, it was solidified. As a result of DSC measurement, the melting point was 6 degrees C and Tg was -91 degree C.

The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. [0047]

(Example 2 of a comparison) 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole and a sulfuric acid (2E4MZ H2SO4) It agitated, while 98% \*\*\*\*\* 5mL was dropped at 2-ethyl-4-methylimidazole (2E4MZ; Shikoku Chemicals Corp. make) 10.3g under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind. Then, it agitated at the room temperature overnight. Reduced pressure drying was carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, and moisture was removed. Obtained 2E4MZ H2SO4 was gradually solidified, although it was liquefied for a while. On the other hand, as a result of DSC measurement, in the heating process from -150 degrees C to 100 degrees C, the peak of crystallization or fusion was not shown in the cooling process to -150 degrees C after keeping it warm at 100 degrees C and making it dissolve once, and a pan, but only Tg was shown in them. Tg was -58 degree C.

[0048]

(Example 3 of a comparison) 4-methyl imidazole and a sulfuric acid (4MI H2SO4)

4-methyl imidazole (Aldrich) 23.1g was dissolved at 100 degrees C, and under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 15mL was dropped, it agitated. Then, churning was continued at the room temperature overnight. Reduced pressure drying was carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, and moisture was removed. Obtained 4MI At least one week of H2SO4 was liquefied. As a result of DSC measurement, the melting point was 29 degrees C and Tg was -62 degree C.

The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in <u>drawing 1</u>. [0049]

(Example 4 of a comparison) 2-ethyl imidazole and a sulfuric acid (2EI H2SO4)

2-ethyl imidazole (Aldrich) 27.1g was dissolved at 100 degrees C, and under nitrogen-gas-atmosphere mind, while 98% sulfuric-acid 15mL was dropped, it agitated. Then, it agitated at the room temperature overnight. Reduced pressure drying was carried out at 110 degrees C for 6 hours, and moisture was removed. Although obtained 2EIH(s)2SO4 was liquefied for a while, several days after, it was solidified. As a result of DSC measurement, the melting point was 50 degrees C and Tg was -64 degree C.

The temperature dependence of ionic conductivity is shown in  $\underline{\text{drawing 1}}$ . [0050]

(Example 1 of reference) An imidazole / sulfuric acid, and phosphoric acid 2/1/1 (Im H2SO4/H3PO4 2/1/1) 10.85g of phosphoric acid water solutions was dropped at imidazole (SIGMA) 12.7g 85%, and it mixed. 98% sulfuric-acid 5mL was dropped at this, and churning was continued overnight. Im whose mole ratio reduced pressure drying is carried out at 110 degrees C by 80 degrees C for 6 hours for 1 hour, moisture is removed, and is 2:1:1 H2SO4/H3PO4 was obtained. This was solidified when it was left overnight. [0051]

(Example 2 of reference) Thermogravimetric analysis

The result of the thermogravimetric analysis of the acid and base mixture of an example 1, the example 2 of a comparison, and the example 3 of a comparison is shown in <u>drawing 2</u>. [0052]

(Example 3 of reference) Thermogravimetric analysis

The result of the thermogravimetric analysis of the acid and base mixture of an example 2, an example 3, and the example 4 of a comparison is shown in <u>drawing 3</u>.

[0053]

(Effect of the invention)

By this invention, the new ion conductor which consists of an acid and base mixture which has the comparatively low melting point, or a proton conductor can be offered, and it can use for a fuel cell, a rechargeable battery, an electric double layer capacitor, an electrolytic capacitor, etc.
[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] The ionic conductivity of the acid and base mixture of this invention is shown.

[Drawing 2] The result of the thermogravimetric analysis of the acid and base mixture of an example 1, the example 2 of a comparison, and the example 3 of a comparison is shown.

[Drawing 3] The result of the thermogravimetric analysis of the acid and base mixture of an example 2, an example 3, and the example 4 of a comparison is shown.

[Translation done.]

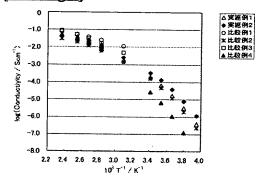
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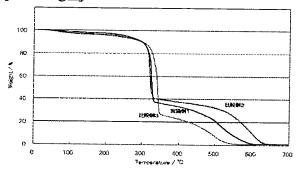
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# **DRAWINGS**

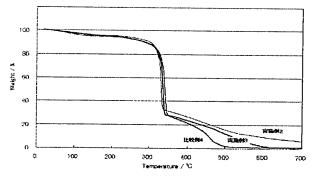
# [Drawing 1]



# [Drawing 2]



# [Drawing 3]



# [Translation done.]

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(71)Applicant: UBE IND LTD

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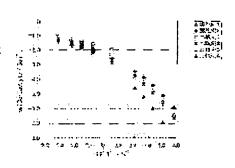
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# (54) ACID/BASE MIXTURE

# (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain a new ion conductor or a proton conductor that is composed of an acid/base mixture having a relatively low melting point. SOLUTION: The acid/base mixture is a mixture in which a base component and an acid component or either one component is composed of at least two kinds of compounds and at least one kind of the base component is an imidazole having a specific structure.



[Date of request for examination]

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|                    |       |  |                                |       |        |                                       |                       |                 |  |

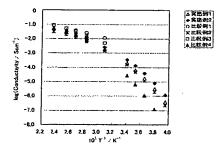
# (54) 【発明の名称】酸・塩基混合物

### (57)【要約】

【課題】比較的低い融点を有する酸・塩基混合物からなる新規なイオン伝導体、または、プロトン伝導体を提供する。

【解決手段】塩基成分および酸成分、あるいは、どちらか一成分が、少なくとも2種類の化合物からなる混合物であって、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が特定の構造を有するイミダゾールであることを特徴とする酸・塩基混合物。

【選択図】 図1

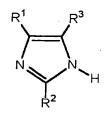


### 【特許請求の範囲】

### 【請求項1】

塩基成分および酸成分、あるいは、どちらか一成分が、少なくとも 2 種類の化合物からなる混合物であって、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも 1 種類が、化学式 (1)

# 【化1】



### (1)

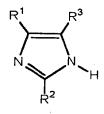
(式中、R', R'およびR'は炭素数  $1 \sim 20$ の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、少なくともひとつは炭化水素基である。)で表されることを特徴とする酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請求項2】

塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、

### 化学式(2)

### 【化2】



### (2)

(式中、R¹, R²およびR³は炭素数  $1\sim 20$ の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、R¹と R³は同一ではない。)

で表されることを特徴とする請求項1に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請求項3】

融点が120℃以下である、または、実質的に融点を示さないことを特徴とする請求項1~2に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請求項4】

塩基成分と酸成分の等モル混合物であることを特徴とする請求項1~3に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請求項5】

室温で液体であることを特徴とする請求項1~4に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請求項6】

塩基成分のうちの少なくとも 1 種類が、 2 - エチル - 4 - メチルイミダゾールであることを特徴とする請求項 1 ~ 5 に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

### 【請 求 項 7】

塩基成分のうちの少なくとも 1 種類が、 4- メチルイミダゾールであることを特徴とする請求項  $1\sim5$  に記載の酸・塩 基混合物。

### 【請求項8】

塩基成分のうちの少なくとも 1 種類 が、 2- エチルイミ ダゾールであることを特徴とする請求項  $1\sim5$  に記載の酸・塩 基混合 物。

# 【請求項9】

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酸成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、その構造中にフッ素原子を含まない酸であることを 特徴とする請求項1~8に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

【請求項10】

酸成分のうちの少なくとも1.種類が、無機酸であることを特徴とする請求項1~8に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

【請求項11】

酸成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、硫酸または燐酸であることを特徴とする請求項10に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

【請求項12】

イオン伝導性を示すことを特徴とする請求項1~11に記載の酸・塩基混合物。 【請求項13】

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プロトン伝導性を示すことを特徴とする請求項1~12に記載の酸・塩基混合物。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0 0 0 1]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、塩基成分と酸成分の混合物からなるイオン伝導体に関するものであり、詳しくは、燃料電池、二次電池、電気二重層キャパシタ、電解コンデンサなどに利用することができるイオン伝導体に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

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イミダゾリウム塩は、エポキシ樹脂の硬化剤として用いられることがよく知られている。塩の多くは固体であるが、例えば、特開昭 5 7 - 1 9 0 0 1 8 号公報(特許文献 1 )には、イミダゾール化合物の 2 - エチルヘキサン酸塩や酢酸塩が室温で液状のエポキシ樹脂硬化促進剤として開示されている。色材協会誌、5 0 (1)、2 - 7 (1 9 7 7) (非特許文献 1)には、イミダゾール化合物のアルキルカルボン酸や燐酸の塩が室温で液状となり、その塩によるエポキシ樹脂の硬化が開示されている。特開昭 4 8 - 5 9 0 0 号公公報(特許文献 2 )には、イミダゾール化合物のスルホン酸塩を硬化剤または硬化促進剤として使用してなるエポキシ樹脂組成物が開示されている。また、USP335 6 6 4 5 号公報(特許文献 3 )には、イミダゾール化合物のカルボン酸塩、乳酸塩、燐酸塩などが開示されているが、これらには、イオン伝導性については、何らの記載も示唆もない。

[0003]

一方、イミダゾリウム塩、ピリジウム塩などのアンモニウム塩のあるものは、100℃以下、特に室温付近で液体の溶融塩となり、水あるいは有機溶媒を用いなくても、200℃以下の比較的低温で高いイオン伝導性を示すことが知られている。これらは、不揮発性という特徴的な性質から、電池などの電解質としての応用が検討されている。イオン性液体として、N位に置換基が導入されたイミダゾール塩やピリジン塩の例が多く知られている。(イオン性液体~開発の最前線と未来~ 大野弘幸監修、シーエムシー出版、2003年(非特許文献2))。

[0004]

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渡邉らは、J. Phys. Chem. B., 107(17), 4024-4030 (2003) (非特許文献3)、Chem. Commun., 2003, 938-939(非特許文献4)、第43回電池討論会講演要旨集、102-103, 平成14年(非特許文献5)、第43回電池討論会講演要旨集、604-605, 平成14年(非特許文献6)に、プロトン性常温溶融塩を開示している。これらは、基本的に、N位以外の位置が無置換のアミン化合物を用いている。

[0005]

Kreuerらは、Electrochimica Acta, Vol. 43, No. 10-11, 1281-1288 (1998) (非特許文献 7) に、無置換のイミダゾールと硫酸からなるプロトン伝導体について開示している。また、特表 2000-517462号公報(特許文献 4) で、酸と非水性両性材料を含有してなるプロトン伝導体を

開示しているが、イミダゾール環の 1 、 3 位以外の置換基についてはひとつ導入されたものが一般式として挙げられているだけである。また、置換基の位置の限定もなく、具体的に用いられているのは無置換体である。

[0 0 0 6]

Armandらは、特表2000-508114号公報(特許文献5)で、窒素ベース物質の酸付加塩と窒素ベース物質の混合物からなる液体形態のプロトン伝導体を開示しているが、フッ素系の酸はコストおよび製造時の環境負荷の問題がある。また、塩基成分を過剰に用いれば、融点は下がるが耐熱性が低下するという問題がある。

 $[0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 7]$ 

【特許文献1】

特開昭57-190018号公報

【特許文献2】

特開昭48-5900号公報

【特許文献3】

USP3356645号公報

【特許文献4】

特表 2 0 0 0 - 5 1 7 4 6 2 号公報

【特許文献5】

特表 2 0 0 0 - 5 0 8 1 1 4 号公報

【非特許文献1】

色材協会誌, 50(1), 2-7(1977)

【非特許文献2】

イオン性液体 - 開発の最前線と未来 - 大野弘幸監修、シーエムシー出版、2003年、 28 - 31

【非特許文献3】

J. Phys. Chem. B., 107 (17), 4024-4030 (2003)

【非特許文献4】

Chem. Commun., 2003, 938-939

【非特許文献 5】

第43回電池討論会講演要旨集,102-103,平成14年

【非特許文献6】

第43回電池討論会講演要旨集,604-605,平成14年

【非特許文献7】

Electrochimica Acta, Vol. 43, No. 10-11, 1 281-1288 (1998)

[0008]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明の目的は、比較的低い融点を有する酸・塩基混合物からなる新規なイオン伝導体、 または、プロトン伝導体を提供することである。

[0009]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明は、塩基成分および酸成分、あるいは、どちらか一成分が、少なくとも2種類の化合物からなる混合物であって、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、 化学式(1)

【化3】

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$$\begin{array}{c}
\mathbb{R}^1 \\
\mathbb{R}^3 \\
\mathbb{R}^2
\end{array}$$

(1)

(式中、R', R'およびR'は炭素数  $1 \sim 20$ の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、少なくともひとつは炭化水素基である。)で表されることを特徴とする酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0010]

また、本発明は、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、

化学式(2)

【化4】

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^1 \\
N \\
N \\
R^2
\end{array}$$

(2)

(式中、 $R^1$  ,  $R^3$  および $R^3$  は炭素数 $1\sim 20$  の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、 $R^1$  と  $R^3$  は同一ではない。)で表されることを特徴とする請求項1 に記載の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0011]

また、本発明は、融点が120℃以下である、または、実質的に融点を示さないことを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0012]

また、本発明は、塩基成分と酸成分の等モル混合物であることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0013]

また、本発明は、室温で液体であることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0014]

また、本発明は、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、2-エチル-4-メチルイミダ ゾールであることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0015]

また、本発明は、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも 1 種類が、4 - メチルイミダゾールであることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0016]

また、本発明は、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、2-エチルイミダゾールであることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0017]

また、本発明は、酸成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、その構造中にフッ素原子を含まない酸であることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0018]

また、本発明は、酸成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、無機酸であることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0 0 1 9]

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また、本発明は、酸成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、硫酸または燐酸であることを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。

[0020]

また、本発明は、イオン伝導性を示すことを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する。 【0021】

また、本発明は、プロトン伝導性を示すことを特徴とする上記の酸・塩基混合物に関する

### 【発明の実施の形態】

[0022]

本発明の酸・塩基混合物は、塩基成分および酸成分、あるいは、どちらか一成分が、少なくとも2種類の化合物からなる混合物であって、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、化学式(1)

【化5】

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^1 \\
R^3 \\
N \\
R^2
\end{array}$$

(1)

[式中、 R¹, R² および R¹は炭素数 1 ~ 2 0 の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、少なくともひとつはアルキル基である。]で表される塩基である。

[0023]

あるいは、塩基成分のうちの少なくとも1種類が、

化学式(2)

. 【化6】

$$\begin{array}{c}
R^1 \\
R^3 \\
N \\
R^2
\end{array}$$

(2)

[式中、 $R^1$  ,  $R^2$  および $R^3$  は炭素数  $1\sim 20$  の炭化水素基、または、水素原子を表し、 $R^1$  と  $R^3$  は同一ではない。〕で表される塩基である。

[0024]

炭素数1~20の炭化水素基としては、直鎖または分岐アルキル基が挙げられる。具体例としては、メチル基、エチル基、n-プロビル基、イソプロビル基、n-プチル基、イソプチル基、 sec-ブチル基、tert-ブチル基、ヘキシル基、フェニル基、ベンジル基などを挙げることができる。

中でも、メチル基、エチル基などが好ましい。

[0025]

上記の化学式(1) または(2)で表される塩基としては、環構造のN位以外の位置に、アルキル基置換基を有しているイミダゾールが挙げられる。例えば、2 - アルキルイミダゾール、4 - アルキルイミダゾールなどのモノアルキルイミダゾールが挙げられる。また、2,4-ジアルキルイミダゾールも挙げられる。

[0026]

具体的な化合物としては、2-メチルイミダゾール、2-エチルイミダゾール、2-フェ

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ニルイミダゾールなどの2-アルキルイミダゾールが挙げられる。

また、 4 - メチルイミダゾール、 4 - エチルイミダゾール、 4 - フェニルイミダゾールなどの 4 - アルキルイミダゾールが挙げられる。

また、2-x チルー 4-x チルイミダゾール、2-y クロヘキシルー4-x チルイミダゾール、2-x チルー 4-x チルイミダゾール、2-x チルー 4-x エルイミダゾール、2-x チルー 4-x リールイミダゾールなどの 2 、4-y アルキルイミダゾールが挙げられる。

[0027]

上記の中でも、2-エチル-4-メチルイミダゾール、4-メチルイミダゾール、2-エチルイミダゾールなどが好ましい。

[0028]

上記の塩基は、酸成分が単独の場合は、二種以上の混合物で用いる。あるいは、酸成分が二種以上の混合物の場合は、塩基成分は単独で用いてもよく、また、二種以上の混合物で用いてもよい。また、塩基が二種以上の混合物の場合、一つの塩基が無置換イミダゾールであってもよい。

[0029]

二種以上の塩基の組合せとしては、例えば、 2 - エチルー4 - メチルイミダゾールと4 - メチルイミダゾールの混合物、 2 - エチルー4 - メチルイミダゾールと 2 - エチルイミダゾールの混合物、 2 - エチルイミダゾールとイミダゾールの混合物、 2 - エチルイミダゾールと4 - メチルイミダゾールの混合物などが好適に用いることができる。 【0030】

本発明の酸成分としては、例えば、スルホン酸、スルホン酸化合物、カルボン酸、無機酸などが挙げられる。具体的には、pートルエンスルホン酸、メタンスルホン酸、トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸等の有機脂肪族および芳香族スルホン酸類、芳香族および脂肪族カルボン酸などが挙げられる。また好ましいものは、例えば硫酸、燐酸および過塩素酸等の無機鉱酸類が挙げられる。また、その構造中にフッ素原子を含まない酸であることが好ましい。酸として、例えば、硫酸、燐酸などはコストが低いメリットがあり、またメタンスルホン酸などは取り扱いやすいメリットがある。

[0031]

上記の酸は、上記の塩基成分が二種以上の混合物の場合は、単独で用いてもよく、また、 二種以上の混合物で用いてもよい。

上記の塩基成分が単独の場合は、酸成分は二種以上の混合物で用いる。

[0032]

上記の塩 基成分と酸成分との混合割合は、 $99:1\sim1:99$ の範囲が好ましく、 $95:1\sim1:95$ の範囲がさらに好ましい。塩基成分または酸成分が上記の範囲を越えると耐熱性が低下するので好ましくない。1:1であってもよい。

[0034]

本発明において、例えば、1 2 0 ℃以下の融点を有する、あるいは融点を示さない液状の酸・塩基混合物を適宜得ることができる。

また、ガラス転移点が25℃以下の酸・塩基混合物を適宜得ることができる。

[0035]

本発明において、例えば、100℃において、 $10^{-4}$  Scm $^{-4}$  以上のイオン伝導度を有するイオン伝導体を適宜得ることができる。また、本発明において、室温以下の低温域

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でのイオン伝導度を向上させることができる。

[0 0 3 6]

本発 明により、比較的低 い融点を有 する酸・塩基混合物 からなる新 規なイオン伝導 体、ま たは、プロトン伝導体を提供し、耐熱性に優れ、水あるいは溶媒がなくても高いイオン伝 導性 を示 し、 燃料電 池、 二次 電池、 電気 二重 層、 キャパ シタ、 電解 コンデン サなど に利 用 することができる。

また、溶液キャストにより得られる高分子複合膜や高分子微多孔質膜に含浸させて保持さ せた高分子電解質膜として上記の用途に用いることができる。

[0037]

【実施例】

以下、実施例および比較例により本発明を具体的に説明する。尚、実施例および比較例中 に示した測定値は以下の方法で測定した。

[0038]

1) イオン伝導度の測定

サンプル瓶に乾燥した試料を入れ、縦2cm×横1.5cmの白金板を1cmの間隔で並 行に 試料 に浸漬し、密閉して 伝導度 測定 用のセルとした。 恒 温槽中、所定の 温度下 で、 P rinceton Applied Reseach社製FRD1025とPotent iostat/Galvanostat283を用いて、複素インピーダンス測定により イオン伝導度を求めた。

[0039]

2) 融点

パーキンーエルマー社製DSC-7または島津製作所製DSC-50を用いて、ヘリウム 気流下、10℃/分の昇温速度で測定した。

[0040]

3) 熱重量分析

島津製作所製TGA−50を用いて、空気中、10℃/分の昇温速度で測定した

[0041]

(実施例1) 2-エチル-4-メチルイミダゾール/4-メチルイミダゾール・硫酸(2 E 4 M Z / 4 M I H<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>)

2 E 4 M Z 1 2. 7 g に、窒素雰 囲気 下、 9 8 % 硫酸 6 m Lを滴 下しなが ら撹拌 した。 2 時間撹拌後、比較例3で得られた 4 M I H SO 、 20 . 5 g を添加し、室温にてー 晩撹 拌した。 110℃で 6時間減圧 乾燥 し、水分を除去して、モル比が1:1:2 である 2 E 4 M Z / 4 M I H 、SO、を得た。これは、少なくとも4ヶ月経過後も液状であっ た。 DSC測定の結果、融点を示さず、Tgは、-54℃であった。

イオン伝導度の温度依存性を図1に示す。

[0 0 4 2]

(実 施 例 2) 2 - エチル - 4 - メチルイミダゾール / 2 - エチルイミダゾール・硫酸 (2 E4MZ/2EI H<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>)

15.7g、2-エチルイミダゾール (Aldrich) 13.7gをフラ 2 E 4 M Z スコに取り、100℃で2EIを融解して、均一な混合液とした。 窒素雰囲気下、これに 98%硫酸15mLを滴下しながら撹拌した。その後、室温にて一晩撹拌した。110 ℃で 6 時間減圧乾燥し、水分を除去して、モル比が 1 : 1 : 2 である 2 E 4 M Z / 2 E I HゝS〇、を得た。これは、少なくとも5ヶ月経過後も液状であった。DSC測定の結 果、融点を示さず、Tgは、−61℃であった。

イオン伝導度の温度依存性を図1に示す。塩基を混合系にした効果により、後述の比較例 4 より、 低温 域でのイオン伝導度が向上した。

[0043]

(実 施 例 3) 2 - エ チ ル - 4 - メ チ ル イ ミ ダ ゾ ー ル / イ ミ ダ ゾ ー ル ・ 硫 酸 ( 2 E 4 M Z /  $Im H_2 SO_4$ )

2 E 4 M Z 5. 17g、イミダゾール (SIGMA) 3. 20gをエタノール30m L

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に溶解した。 氷浴で冷却し、窒素雰囲気下、 98%硫酸 5m L を滴下しながら撹拌した。 60 ℃で 1 時間、 110 ℃ 7 6 時間滅圧乾燥し、 10 七 10 10 七 10

[0044]

(実施例 4) 2-エチルイミダゾール/ 4-メチルイミダゾール・硫酸 (2 E I / 4 M I H 2 S O 4 )

[0 0 4 5]

(実施例 5) 2 - エチル-4 - メチルイミダゾール/4 - メチルイミダゾール・硫酸 1 / 1 / 1 (2 E 4 M Z / 4 M I H SO 1 / 1 / 1) 2 E 4 M Z 1 0 . 5 g 、4 - メチルイミダゾール (A l d r i c h) 7 . 7 0 g をフラスコに取り、70℃で4 M I を融解して、均一な混合液とした。窒素雰囲気下、これに、9 8 %硫酸 5 m L を滴下しながら撹拌した。しばらくすると粘性が高くなり、撹拌が困難

になった。モル比が 1 : 1 : 1 である、この 2 E 4 M Z / 4 M I H 、 S O 。は、 1 日 後 から ゆっ く り と 凝固 が 進 み、 3 ヶ 月 後 に は 完 全 に 凝固 し た。

[0046]

(比較例 1) 2-x チルー 4-x チルイミダゾール・トリフルオロメタンスルホン酸 (2 E 4 M Z H T f)

[0047]

[0048]

(比較例3) 4 - メチルイミダゾール・硫酸 (4 M I H₂SO₄)

イオン伝導度の温度依存性を図1に示す。

[0049]

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(比較例 4) 2-エチルイミダソール・硫酸 (2 E I H, SO.)

イオン伝導度の温度依存性を図1に示す。

[0050]

(参考例 1) イミダゾール/硫酸・燐酸 2/1/1 (Im Hz SO・/H。PO、2/1/1)

イミダゾール(SIGMA) 12. 7gに85% 燐酸水溶液 10. 85gを滴下し、混合した。これに、98% 硫酸 5 m L を滴下し、一晩撹拌を継続した。80℃で1時間、110℃で6時間減圧乾燥し、水分を除去して、モル比が2:1:1であるIm H, SO, /H, PO, を得た。これは、一晩放置すると、凝固した。

[0051]

(参考例2) 熱重量分析

実施例1、比較例2および比較例3の酸・塩基混合物の熱重量分析の結果を図2に示す。 【0052】

(参考例3) 熱重量分析

実施例2、実施例3 および比較例4の酸・塩基混合物の熱重量分析の結果を図3に示す。 【0053】

(発明の効果)

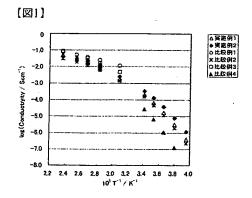
本発明によって、比較的低い融点を有する酸・塩基混合物からなる新規なイオン伝導体、または、プロトン伝導体を提供し、燃料電池、二次電池、電気二重層キャパシタ、電解コンデンサなどに利用することができる。

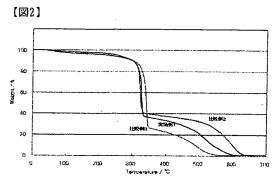
【図面の簡単な説明】

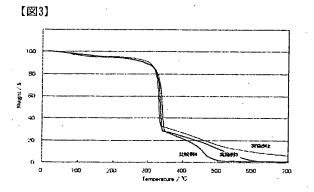
【図1】本発明の酸・塩基混合物のイオン伝導度を示したものである。

【図 2 】実施例1、比較例2 および比較例3 の酸・塩基混合物の熱重量分析の結果を示したものである。

【図3】実施例2、実施例3 および比較例4 の酸・塩基混合物の熱重量分析の結果を示したものである。







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